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Notice of Allowability	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/771,780	DIMAIO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Rip A. Lee	1713	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appear All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS (herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85) NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGOR of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. See 37 CFR 1.313	(OR REMAINS) CLOSED in this app or other appropriate communication GHTS. This application is subject to	plication. If not include will be mailed in due	ed course. THIS
1. This communication is responsive to <u>August 12, 2005</u> .			
2. The allowed claim(s) is/are 16-20 and 22.			
3.			
Attachment(s) 1. Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2. Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3. Information Disclosure Statements (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/06 Paper No./Mail Date 4. Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material	5. ☐ Notice of Informal P 6. ☐ Interview Summary Paper No./Mail Dat 8), 7. ☑ Examiner's Amendn 8. ☑ Examiner's Stateme 9. ☐ Other	(PTO-413), e nent/Comment	·

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EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT

An examiner's amendment to the record appears below. Should the changes and/or additions be unacceptable to applicant, an amendment may be filed as provided by 37 CFR 1.312. To ensure consideration of such an amendment, it MUST be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee.

Authorization for this examiner's amendment was given in a telephone interview with James L. Lewis on October 25, 2005.

Cancel claims 1-15 and 23-29.

Claim 16, line 23 replace "Kv₁₀₀" with "KV₁₀₀"

Claim 22, line 3 replace "Kv₁₀₀" with "KV₁₀₀"

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Allowable Subject Matter

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: Claims 16-20 and 22 are allowed over the closest references, Okamoto *et al.* (U.S. 5,629,398) and Datta *et al.* (U.S. 5,981,643).

The present invention is drawn to a lubricant composition comprising a lubricant and a viscosity modifying amount of substantially amorphous poly(alpha olefin) copolymer having a Mw of from about 500 to about 80,000, a $M_{\rm w}/M_{\rm n}$ of from about 1.0 to about 10, a KV₁₀₀ of from about 10 to about 10,000, and iodine number of from about 0 to about 10, and a $T_{\rm g}$ of below about -20 °C. The poly(alph olefin) is obtained from polymerization of at least one alpha olefin having from 2 to about 20 carbon atoms and at least one bulky olefin (see claim for more details).

Okamoto *et al.* teaches cyclic olefin copolymers derived from a cyclic olefin and at least one alpha-olefin used in a composition comprising lubricant. The copolymers are prepared from metallocene based catalyst systems such as those derived from Me₂C(Cp)(Flu)ZrCl₂ and Ph₂C(Cp)(Flu)ZrMe₂ in the presence of hydrogen (col. 13, line 35). Ethylene/norbornene copolymers are exemplified, however, other alpha olefins may be used to make copolymers.

Datta et al. discloses a method of lowering the glass transition temperature $T_{\rm g}$ of ethylene/cyclic olefin (i.e., norbornene) copolymers to less than -40 °C by combining with process oils.

None of the cited references teaches use of poly(alpha olefin) copolymers having the recited properties in a lubricant composition, as indicated in the present claims.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

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Information Disclosure Statement

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Applicant's response of August 12, 2005 did not include an updated information

disclosure statement. Applicants may submit an IDS for examiner's consideration prior to

paying the issue fee.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Rip A. Lee whose telephone number is (571)272-1104. The

examiner can be reached on Monday through Friday from 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM. If attempts to

reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wu, can be

reached at (571)272-1114. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or

proceeding is assigned is (571)273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on the access to the

Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll free).

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October 25, 2005

DAVID W. WU SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

TECHNOLOGY CENTER

- 13. (Withdrawn) The poly(α -olefin) of claim 1 possessing a M_w of from about 500 to about 80,000, a M_w/M_n of from about 1.0 to about 10, a Kv_{100} of from about 10 to about 10,000, an Iodine Number of from about 0.0 to about 10 and a T_g of below about -20° C and wherein the poly(α -olefin) is substantially amorphous.
- 14. (Withdrawn) The poly(α -olefin) of claim 13 possessing a M_w of from about 750 to about 60,000, a M_w/M_n of from about 1.5 to about 5, a Kv_{100} of from about 20 to about 7,500, an Iodine Number of from about 0.1 to about 5 and a T_g of below about -30° C and wherein the polyalphaolefin is substantially amorphous.
- 15. (Withdrawn) The poly(α -olefin) of claim 14 possessing a M_w of from about 1,000 to about 40,000, a M_w/M_n of from about 1.75 to about 4, a Kv_{100} of from about 25 to about 5,000, an Iodine Number of from about 0.2 to about 3 and a T_g of below about -40° C and wherein the poly(α -olefin) is substantially amorphous.
- (Currently Amended) A lubricant composition comprising a lubricant and a viscosity-modifying amount of a poly(α -olefin) copolymer obtained from the polymerization of at least one α -olefin having from 2 to about 20 carbon atoms and at least one bulky olefin, the process comprising polymerizing the monomers in the presence of hydrogen and a catalytically effective amount of a catalyst comprising the product obtained by combining a metallocene procatalyst with a cocatalyst, the metallocene procatalyst being at least one

compound of general formula:

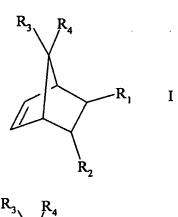
$$(Cp^{1}R_{m}^{1})R^{3}(Cp^{2}R_{p}^{2})MX_{q}$$

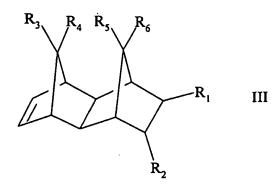
wherein Cp1 of ligand (Cp1R1 m) and Cp2 of ligand (Cp2R2 n) are the same or different cyclopentadienyl rings, R1 and R2 each is, independently, hydrogen or a hydrocarbyl, halocarbyl, hydrocarbyl-substituted organometalloid or halocarbyl-substituted organometalloid group containing up to about 20 carbon atoms, m is 0 to 5, p is 0 to 5 and two R1 and/or R2 substituents on adjacent carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring associated therewith can be joined together to form a ring fused to the cyclopentadienyl ring, the fused ring containing from 4 to about 20 carbon atoms, R3 is a bridging group bridging Cp1 and Cp2, M is a transition metal having a valence of from 3 to 6, each X is a noncyclopentadienyl ligand and is, independently, halogen or a hydrocarbyl, oxyhydrocarbyl, halocarbyl, hydrocarbyl-substituted organometalloid, oxyhydrocarbyl-substituted organometalloid or halocarbyl-substituted organometalloid group containing up to about 20 carbon atoms, q is equal to the valence of M minus 2, the cocatalyst being an aluminoxane and it being provided that ligand (Cp¹R¹_m) is different from ligand (Cp²R²_p) and bridging group R³ contains at least two bulky groups; wherein the poly(α-olefin) possesses a M_w of from about 500 to about 80,000, a M /M, of from about 1.0 to about 10, a K of from about 10 to about 10,000, an Iodine Number of from about 0.0 to about 10 and a T_e of below about -20° C and wherein the poly(α-olefin) is substantially amorphous.

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17.2 (Original) The lubricant composition of claim 16 wherein in the metallocene procatalyst, ligand ($Cp^1R_m^1$) is unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, ligand ($Cp^2R_p^2$) is substituted or unsubstituted indenyl or fluorenyl, M^1 is zirconium, R^4 and R^5 each is phenyl and each ligand X is chlorine.

(Original) The lubricant composition of claim 16 wherein the bulky olefin is selected from the group consisting of cyclic and polycyclic olefins of the structural formulae:





$$R_3$$
 R_4
 R_5
 R_1
 R_6
 R_2

$$R_3$$
 R_4
 R_7
 R_8
 R_5
 R_1
 R_1
 R_2

$$R_3$$
 R_4 R_5 R_6 R_7 R_8 R_1 IV

wherein R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, and R₈ are identical or different and are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₆-C₁₆ aryl moieties, and C₁-C₈ alkyl moieties, it being possible for identical radicals in the different formulae to have different meanings.

19. (Original) The lubricant composition of claim 16 wherein the α -olefin is 1-decene and the bulky olefin is norbornene.

26. (Original) The lubricant composition of claim 16 wherein polymerization is carried out under slurry polymerization conditions.

21. (Canceled)

(Currently Amended) The lubricant composition of claim 16 wherein the poly(α olefin) possesses a M_w of from about 750 to about 60,000, a M_w/M_n of from about 1.5 to
about 5, a $\frac{KV_{100}}{100}$ of from about 20 to about 7,500, an Iodine Number of from about 0.1 to
about 5 and a T_g of below about -30° C-and wherein the poly(α -olefin) is substantially
amorphous.

23. (Withdrawn) A method for improving the viscosity index of a lubricant composition comprising adding to the composition a viscosity-modifying amount of a poly(α -olefin) copolymer obtained from the polymerization of at least one α -olefin having from 2 to about 20 carbon atoms and at least one bulky olefin, the process comprising polymerizing the monomers in the presence of hydrogen and a catalytically effective amount of a catalyst comprising the product obtained by combining a metallocene procatalyst with a cocatalyst, the metallocene procatalyst being at least one compound of general formula:

$$(Cp^{1}R^{1}_{m})R^{3}(Cp^{2}R^{2}_{p})MX_{q}$$

wherein Cp¹ of ligand (Cp¹R¹_m) and Cp² of ligand (Cp²R²_p) are the same or different cyclopentadienyl rings, R¹ and R² each is, independently, hydrogen or a hydrocarbyl, halocarbyl, hydrocarbyl-substituted organometalloid or halocarbyl-substituted organometalloid group containing up to about 20 carbon atoms, m is 0 to 5, p is 0 to 5 and two R¹ and/or R² substituents on adjacent carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring associated therewith can be joined together to form a ring fused to the cyclopentadienyl ring, the fused ring containing from 4 to about 20 carbon atoms, R³ is a bridging group bridging